

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16. 1738.

No 929.



**H**E Dispute between the Ministry and those who oppose them, if I understand aught of the Matter, is, *which intends best towards the People in general.* The Dispute between the Writers in support of the Administration, such as appear in Justification of the Opposition

made to the Measures of the Administration, turns on the same Point, and issues in neither more nor less, than setting before the Publick such Arguments as they think may induce it to determine in favour of the Party which they sustain. Assertions either are, or ought to be out of the Question on both Sides; for as there never was an Administration which did not pretend to be in the Right, so there never was an Opposition that acknowledged itself to be in the Wrong: Pompous Panegyrics are no Evidence on the one Side, and consequently the most labour'd Invectives are no Proofs on the other; yet there is this Difference, the Generality of Mankind seldom listen with Patience to any Panegyrick; and on the other hand, seldom refuse their Attention to any Invective; this is a Fact notoriously true, and must ever remain so, while, with respect to the Multitude, the Weak and the Wicked are, beyond Comparison, more numerous than the Understanding and the Honest; and how long this has been the Case, or how long it will continue so, let the ingenious *Craftsmen* and *Common-Sensemen* inform us; for that it hath been long so History informs us; and that it is at present so, the Oracles of the Malecontents themselves confess, in complaining of general Corruption. What I have hitherto advanced therefore is Truth, and must be allowed to be Truth, unless Truth becomes Falshood when not in the Mouth of a Malecontent.

THE ingenious Author of the *Craftsman* of this Day, is pleas'd to treat those who have expressed no good Opinions of his Writings, in his usual Manner; that is, saucily, and without offering any thing to justify the ill Language he gives them. In the first Place he takes it for granted that the People are with him: In the next, he lays it down as a Rule founded in Reason and good Sense, that the Writers for the Government should be silent, because the People are with him: Thirdly, He inserts a long String of Quotations from the Works of my Lord Bacon, and enters a caveat against his being charged with Libelling the present Government on Account of these Citations, as a thing which would be absurd and ridiculous. I will speak to all these Heads, and I hope I shall be able to shew that there is nothing in them conclusive, notwithstanding that Authority with which their Author Dictates, and the preposterous Air of Triumph with which, in his first Paragraph, he sets out.

As to the first Point, this Gentleman positively asserts, that the Town, the Publick, and the People, favour his Writings, and the Writings of his Party. This is no more than an Assertion, nor was there ever a Faction in Britain, which did not boast of the same thing: Yet I cannot help thinking that Mr. D'Anvers and his Party may be mistaken as to this, and fancy the Noise of their own Partizans, the Voice of the People. In order to judge truly of the Sentiments of the British Nation, we must look into the Representations of the House of Commons, the Addresses from Corporations, and the Presentments of Grand Juries: All these speak the real Circumstances of the People; it was from them in the Days of King Charles I. King Charles II. and King James II. it was known that our Affairs were in great Disorder Abroad and at Home: But we hear of nothing of that Sort now; the Representatives of the People in Parliament, the Representatives of particular Corporations, and the Grand Juries of Counties, speak quite another Language; and we need only look into the Compliment made to his Majesty on the Birth of his Grandson, to see, that if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are competent Judges, the People are perfectly well satisfied with the King's Administration, and repose their sole Trust and Confidence in his Majesty's great Wisdom and tender Affection for his Subjects. To me therefore it seems, that the *Craftsman's* Assertion is not well founded;

and I think I have offer'd better Authority in Support of my Opinion, than he hath done to establish his; for, in Truth, he offers only his own; and that a Man should be Judge in his own Cause, is a Maxim to be learned in no Court but that of the *Craftsman*.

As to the second Head: That it is the Duty of publick Writers to submit, when it appears that the Majority of the People is against them. This the *Craftsman* asserts, and I deny; but before I proceed to offer my Reasons on this Head, I beg Leave to put the Reader in Mind, that I have already shewn this is not the present Case, and that therefore no Consequences can be drawn in Relation thereto, from what I shall advance upon this Subject. This being premised, I proceed to lay it down as a thing not to be doubted, that Truth is to be maintain'd, Reason to be asserted, and Virtue vindicated, tho' the Many, the Multitude, the Town, the Publick, the People, &c. should be, as they have often been, on the Side of Falshood, Folly and Vice; and tho' they should have Preachers ready to support them with declamatory Oration in favour of their darling Topics, interspers'd with shrew'd Strokes of Wit and Satire on the incorrigible Dullness, the unbearable Insolence of such as presume to doubt the Omniscience of our Sovereign Lords the People. He who thinks to a right Purpose, employs his Thoughts to distinguish Truth; he who speaks with an honest Intention, delivers that which his Reason induces him to believe Truth; he who acts upon right Principles, doth that which to him appears morally Good; and this must be his Conduct in respect to Thinking, Acting, and Speaking, whatever the Behaviour of the World may be. To assert the contrary of this, is to establish Fraud for Wisdom, Dissimulation as the Duty of an intelligent Person. We know who it was that said, *The Whole need not a Physician, but those who are Sick.* This cannot be a right Maxim in Divinity, if it be not so in Politicks; because it becomes a good Man to endeavour the Salvation of his Neighbours in temporal as well as spiritual Concerns. The more common an Error is, the more dangerous it is, and to encounter Danger, not for our own Good, but for the Good of others, was ever held to be generous, disinterested and glorious. On the other Side, the Position of this Writer, I mean the Letter Writer in the *Craftsman* of this Day, is shockingly vicious, and glaringly absurd. If it be right to join the common Cry, and to concur with whatever appears to be applauded by the Voice of the People, then St. Peter ought to have Repented of his Repentance, for according to this Gentleman's Logick, he was perfectly right, when he denied his Master. A Man is in the Wrong, who denies that the People are in the Right: Let this but be established, and there is an End of Right and Wrong. The People were in the Right, when they cut off King Charles's Head; at least they were in the Right in the Sense of this Author; for it was done by their Authority, and in their Sight. Well, then their Representatives were in the Wrong, when, in the strongest Terms our Language will admit, they condemn'd that Transaction in a subsequent Act of Parliament, yet they could not be in the Wrong; for the People who sanctify'd the King's Murder, sanctify'd his Successor's Restoration. What shall we say to all this? Shall we deny the *Craftsman's* Assertion, or shall we believe Contradictions? No! certainly the present is too wise and distinguishing an Age to give up the Liberty of private Judgment to gratify any Party; and it is a strong Argument with me, that the *Faction* of the Malecontents is much weaker than they imagine, since their Advocates are foolish enough to demand a Licence of saying what they please, not only without Punishment, but without Contradiction. But I must hold myself excused, even if I thought the Town was on their Side, as they say it is. The People ran one and all after the *Craftsmen* at Ephesus, and yet they were put right by a single Man; far be it from me to say I am that single Man: But this I will say, that admitting I was a single Man in the Cause which I defend, here is just Encouragement for me to speak, and therefore speak I will.

As to the third Point, what I shall say, shall be by way of Argument: I never did or will call in the *Secular Arm* to my Assistance, tho' the *Craftsman* is

everlastingly calling it in to his; for I conceive the Arm of the Mob is as much to be dreaded, as that of a Government, and that there is full as little Reason to turn over a Man to the People, as to send him to a Messenger's for speaking his Opinion. But to come to the Business. The *Craftsman*, or the Correspondent of the *Craftsman*, which is all one, produces a Set of Quotations from my Lord Bacon, and he defies any Friend of the Administration to prove, that in doing this, he Libels the Administration. I will not grant him this, but I will leave two Things to his Choice, and I will shew every impartial Reader of his, that of one of them he must make Choice, viz. To confess, that either he means nothing at all by these Citations, or that they contain, upon his own Principles in direct Contradiction to his own Assertions, a most impudent and ill-grounded Libel on the Administration.

IN all Controversies, each of the contending Parties serves itself of Reason and Authority; the former from the Fund of their Writers Judgments, and the latter from that of their Memories. Now Politicks being a Science, and there having been in that, as well as other Sciences, in a long Course of Ages, many celebrated Professors, it is just as reasonable to cite what they have said in support of what we think fit to say at this Day, as for a Physician to quote his Predecessors, or a Divine the Fathers of the Church. But is it ever known that either of these, I mean either a Divine or a Physician, profess'dly brings Authorities either contrary to, or wide of the Thing he would prove? And if this be so, why should we apprehend that a Politician cites Passages to less Purpose, or to no Purpose at all? Especially if the Politician who grows thus fond of Quotations, esteems himself, or is esteem'd by others, a very able Man. His very Knowledge in this Case, proves the Improbability, or rather the Impossibility of the Thing. I might therefore on this Evidence conclude, that the Letter Writer in the *Craftsman* introduced his *Farago* from Lord Bacon, with a View to the present Time; but I wave that Conclusion, and leave the Author at Liberty to say, if he pleases, that he inserted those Passages merely to fill up his Paper, and that he had not the Age or the Administration in his Head.

BUT if he refuses to make use of this Plea, and desires to try the real Merits of the Cause, then I say his Paper is a Libel, and I will prove it to be such upon his own Principles. In the Preamble to these Citations, he is pleas'd to tell us, that the Authors of the *Gazetteer* libel him and *Common Sense*. But how? Why thus. On the coming out of a smart Paper in either of these Journals, up starts a Writer in the *Gazetteer*, and says, Come Brethren, handle your Arms, let us attack them! Let us d molish them! Let us call them Names! This the *Craftsman* says is Libelling him; and I agree with the *Craftsman*. But then how stands the Case with himself? If his Quotations from Bacon are not incongruous, ill-chosen and improper, then they point at the present Times, at the King, at the ———, at the Legislature, &c. And if this is not attacking, demolishing, and calling Names, consequently on the *Craftsman's* own Principles, Libelling, then I know not what is or can be. If the *Craftsman* had taken each of these Maxims, and considered it in a Political Light, that is, had shewn how far, and in what Circumstances it may, or it may not be true, and had afterwards compar'd the Doctrine deduced from thence, with the Doctrine deducible from the Measures of the present Administration, he had then talk'd reasonably, and like a Patriot; but to pick out Aphorisms of State to detach them from all Circumstances, in order to insinuate to the People, that those who govern them, offend against the first Principles of Politicks, and act inconsistently in all they do at Home and Abroad; to insinuate this, I say, without the least Proof or colour of Proof, and to introduce it with a villainous Preamble, exhorting those who have hitherto writ against them to be silent upon this Occasion, and let the Fools take the Poison down, is at once Wicked and Weak, and becoming the Faction for whose Service it is done. If Mr. D'Anvers or his Correspondent can shew that I am in the Wrong, let them; but I hope they will have more Modesty than to shift off the Dispute from themselves to my Lord Bacon. I have nothing to say to his Maxims, as they stand in his Writings; but I say they have



have treated him as they have treated many other good and wife Men, that is to say, they have misapplied his Observations to serve their own malicious Purposes.

St. J., June 10. 1738.

R. FREEMAN.

### HOME PORTS.

Deal, June 14. In the Downs the Eagle, Cathcart, for Orders; the Dutch Ship for India; the Elizabeth and Mary, Hammond, for Bourdeaux; the Forward, Major, for Virginia; the Eltham, Macnamar, for Cadiz. Put back the Martha, Elwood, for St. Christopher's; the Saudades, Veal, for Lisbon; the Friendship, Curling, for Gibraltar; the —, Cornish, for the Streights. Arrived the Warren Galley, Huddy, from Zant; the Success, Hubbard, from Antigua; the Friendship, Laws, from Jamaica; the Exeter Merchant, Pearle from Topsham. Wind S. S. W.

### LONDON.

By a Letter from Naples we have Advice, that the Duke of Berwick died there on the 2d Instant N. S.

The Faulkland Man of War, the Hon. Fitz Roy Leigh, Commander, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday last (after the Post came away) from Lisbon.

The following Circuits are alter'd, and appointed to be held on the Days and at the Places following.

### HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willea, Mr. Justice Probyn. Hertfordshire, Monday July 17, at the Town of Hertford. Essex, Wednesday 19, at the Town of Chelmsford. Kent, Tuesday 25, at the Town of Rochester. Suffolk, Monday 31, at the Town of Horsham. Surrey, Wednesday August 2, at the Town of Kingston upon Thames.

### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Fortescue, Mr. Justice Chapple. City of York, Monday July 17, at the Guildhall of the said City. County of York, the same Day at the Castle of York. Durham, Wednesday 26, at the Castle of Durham. Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday 31, at the Guildhall of the said Town. Northumberland, the same Day at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne. Cumberland, Saturday August 5, at the City of Carlisle. Westmoreland, Friday 11, at Appleby. Lancaster, Thursday 17, at the Castle of Lancaster.

Last Wednesday Night died aged 56, at his House in Great Queen Street, the Right Hon. Frederick Zulestein de Nassau, Earl of Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge and Baron of Enfield.

His Father received the Honour of Baron, Viscount and Earl, the 10th of May, in the 7th of William and Mary. His Lordship is descended from William the first Earl of Rochford, who was the Son of Frederick of Nassau Lord of Zulestein in the Province of Holland, by Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Killigrew, Bart. Chamberlain to Catherine Queen Dowager of England.

His Lordship married Bessley, Daughter of Richard Savage Earl Rivers, by whom he has Issue William Henry, who succeeds him in Honour and Estate, and Frederick.

We hear that the Lord Bishop of Bristol will be translated to the See of Norwich.

And that the Rev. Dr. Butler, Clerk of the Closet to her late Majesty, will be promoted to the Bishoprick of Bristol.

A few Days since died Mr. Unit, one of the Aldermen of the City of Rochester.

The Corpse of the late Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart. has been privately interr'd at Poplar.

The Right Hon. the Lord Sidney Beauclerk is appointed Master of his Majesty's Harriers and Fox-Hounds, in the room of the late Earl of Carlisle, deceased.

Yesterday Morning Mr. Claude Fonnereau was married at St. Antholin's Church to Mrs. Bohem, Daughter to Mr. Clement Bohem, Director of the Bank, a Lady of great Merit, and a handsome Fortune.

This Evening the Corpse of Samuel Edwards, Esq; late Member of Parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire, will be interred in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Yesterday about three o'Clock in the Afternoon a Fire broke out in St. Giles's Workhouse in Short's Gardens, occasioned by the Head of the Still flying off in the Apothecary's Apartment as he was preparing Medicines, and burnt with such Fury, that in two Hours time (notwithstanding there were ten Engines there) it was burnt down, and no Opportunity of saving any of the Furniture: Several Children, as well as ancient People, were obliged to be thrown out in Blankets out of the Windows, and caught by the People, others dragg'd down by Ladders, some had their Legs and Arms broke, and some scorch'd and burnt in a terrible Manner; several of which are carried to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Yesterday came on the Election of a Principal of Clifford's Inn, when Mr. Daniel Dandy was unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Hall.

A few Days past was married Mr. Joseph Wright, an eminent Wholesale Mercer and Haberdasher in Bread-street, to Miss Reynolds, Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, a very noted Dissenting Minister in this City, a Lady of all Accomplishments that adorn her Sex, and a handsome Fortune.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, and Earl of Waldegrave, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France, (for whom Sir William Wynn was Proxy) were installed as Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter at Windsor with the usual Solemnity.

In some of our last, Page 1. Col. 2. Line 21. for Speak, read Spark.

### Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drowned 4, one buried at Trinity Parish, two at St. John at Hackney, and one at St. Mary at Lambeth. Found dead, buried at St. James Clerkenwell, 1. Killed by a Fall from a Scaffold, buried at St. Giles without Cripplegate, 1.

Christned	Males 142	Buried	Males 204
	Females 131		Females 207
	In all 273		In all 411

Decreased in the Burials this Week 35.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	153	Forty and Fifty	30
Between 2 and 5	41	Fifty and Sixty	35
Five and Ten	13	Sixty and Seventy	29
Ten and Twenty	16	Seventy and Eighty	12
Twenty and Thirty	42	Eighty and Ninety	5
Thirty and Forty	35	Ninety and a Hundred	

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	09 47	10 22

Bank Stock 143. India, 173 1-4th. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 111 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 113 1-4th. Ditto 5 per Cent. 102 1-4th. Royal Assurance 111. London Assurance 15. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 61. 17s. to 18s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 11. 12s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31 5s. to 7s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 7-8ths. Premium. English Copper 31. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th to 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-4th to 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1 half.

### By a Select Number of Fair Dealers in MINERAL WATERS.

A Seasonable Caution to all PYRMONT and SPA Water-Drinkers.



THERE are frequently Imported Quantities of false Waters, sold by divers Druggists and others, which may be distinguish'd by their having no Marks on the Bottles, or Seals on the Flasks:

Whereas no Bottles are suffer'd to be filled at the Pyrmont Spring, without having Impressed on the Bottles, either in Whole or in Part (as in the Margin) the Arms of the Prince of Waldeck, in whose Country the said Spring is situated.



SO likewise the true SPA WATERS have the adjoining Impression (being the Arms of the Prince of Liron, in whose Country the Spa Fountains are situated) either impressed in Glass on the Neck of the Flasks, or sealed with the same in Wax on the Cap of Leather, or both.

Such Pyrmont or Spa Waters as are not thus distinguish'd, are assuredly Spurious; and there are no small Quantities of such imported — which is the Reason of giving this Caution.

ON Tuesday the 25th of July next, will be run for on Warkworth Plain near Ranbury in Oxfordshire, a Purse of 50 Guineas, by any Horse, &c. carrying 12 Stone, that never won the Value of 80 Guineas at one Time. Every Horse, &c. to pay 4 Guineas Entrance, if no Contributor; if a Contributor, 2 Guineas only.

On Wednesday the 26th, a Purse of 10 Guineas will be run for by Galloways of 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone the highest, and to allow Weight for Inches to those under. Every Galloway to pay one Guinea Entrance.

On Thursday the 27th, a Purse of 20 Guineas will be run for by any Horse, &c. carrying 10 Stone, that never won the Value of 40 Guineas at one Time: Paying 2 Guineas Entrance.

Every Horse, &c. that runs for these Purse, to be entered and shewn on Friday the 28th Day of July next, between the Hours of 4 and 8 in the Afternoon at Ranbury, and to be kept only at the Houses of those who contribute a Guinea towards the Town Purse. Every one that Enters a Horse, to pay two Shillings and Six-pence to the Clerk of the Race.

N. B. No less than three Horses to start for either of these Purse, &c. To run according to Order.

### This Day is publish'd,

### THE Crown Circuit Companion:

Containing, The Practice of the Assizes on the Crown Side; with the Courts of General and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace; wherein, among other Things incident to the Practice of the Crown Law, is included a Collection of useful modern Precedents of Indictments in Criminal Cases, as well as Common Law, as those created by Statute. Under all which Precedents, so much of the Common and Statute Laws are set forth, as at one View to shew the Circumstances that create the several Offences, the Offenders Punishment, and how, and in what Cases Felons are witted, or suited of the Benefit of Clergy; with References to the printed Authorities relating thereto.

By W. STUBBS and G. TALMASH, Gentlemen. Printed for J. Mebell, at the King's Arms next the Leg. Tavern; and J. Bailey, at the Bible in Mitre-Court, Fleet-street.

Where may be had, The GERMAN SEX. In Familiar Letters, &c.

### This Day is Publish'd,

The 2d Edition, in Two Volumes in O'Havo, Revised and Corrected by NATHANIEL HOOKE, Esq; Translator of the Travels of Cyrus, and the Life of the Archbishop of Cambray,

THE History of the Conquest of MEXICO by the SPANIARDS. Translated into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholic Majesty.

By THOMAS TOWNSEND, Esq; late Lieutenant Colonel in Brigadier General Newton's Regiment.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple Gates; and H. Lintor, at the Cross-Key against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street.

### CONSUMPTIONS of all Sorts, ASTHMA's, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, Directly and infallibly cured by the Great CHYMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has restored so many Thousands labouring under the deepest Consumptions and most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days Time, after all other the most celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the first Principle or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as also of Asthma's, or Shortness of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a mere Skeleton; and immediately cures the most tedious wasting and almost suffocating Coughs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Stomach, Throat, or Windpipe: Also Catarrhs, or Desfluxions of sharp Rheum, and all Priscial and Asthmatic Effects, Heetick Fevers, melting Night Sweats, and Diarrhoea's, or Loosenesses, in a pleasant and most agreeable Manner.

It is balsamick, healing and strengthening beyond Comparison, restores in all inward Wastings, Weakness, and Decay of Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy Respiration or long Breathing, and speedily and infallibly cures ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever so bad, without the least Disorder, Trouble or Confinement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be surely depended upon for the entire Cure of those Maladies.

Nor can the whole Materia Medica afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this most noble Chymical ELIXIR has so justly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of CONSUMPTIONS and ASTHMA's, &c. has occasioned many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right, which is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other Place in England.